The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874. NUMBER 7.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—18 DERBIGNY STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	88
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance,

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Bargundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Solnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Welsenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells wil strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
*143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. Ne. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
*415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

WHY A CHILD LOVES SUGAR.

The craving of children for sweets is well known to be one of the most imperious of their appetites. It has reference probably to that ceaseless activity which especially characterizes the age of childhood. It may be that sugar performs in their systems the part enacted by fatty substances in the body of adults. As it undergoes oxidation—is burnt up, circulating with the blood—it may be the source of the power that enables them to keep in motion from morning to night. Besides this, it is known that it renders easier and more perfect the digestion of the albuminous food upon which their growth depends. In respect to these offices it is therefore nearly essential to their well-being. And yet how strong, for generations, has been the prejudice against sugar! Under what difficulties, and in the face of what discouragements and protests, have our children obtained the luxury!

A. T. Stewart worships system. His clerks have special duties, and they do not exceed them. I have known one of his employers who met a customer on the street; the latter has purchased some goods at Stewart's and had the bill with him. Being in hast, he could not go up to the store to make payment, and requested the man to take it and receipt the bill. The latter refused with the remark: "If I should take that money and carry it to the store, I should be discharged. It is not my business, and hence I dare not do it,"—[New York Letter.

One of the kind wishes the chairman has given me is a long life. Let him ask anything for me except that. Let us live hard, work hard, go a good pace, get to our journey's end as soon as possible, then let the post-horse get his shoulder out of the collar, and let him get his corn and hay; let him get rubbed down if he deserves it; if not get a rifle and put a bullet through his head, and so save him the tronble of going any longer. I have lived long enough to feel like the old post-horse, very thankful when the ends comes.—[Charles Kingsley.

Prof. Proctor says that if an infant were born having an arm of the lenght of 91,000,000 miles, so as to reach the sun, and if in the cradle he were to stretch out his arm and touch the sun, that infant might grow to the three-score years and ten allotted to man, but he never would be conscious of the fact that the tip of his finger was burned; he would have to live one hundred and thirty-five years before that would be experienced. Some infant ought to just try this to see whether the professor is right.

A man and wife were discussing the chances of the former having a second wife, when the present "rib," remarked: "Well, your second wife shan't have my cloths to put on airs with, for every dud of them shall be burned "when I die." "Which leads me to infer," replied the cruel husband, with a sardonic grin, "that you probably intended taking them with you."

A new plan is to be tried with Michigan convicts. The striped garments are to be abolished. The prisoners are to be allowed to correspond with their friends. Those who are uneducated are taught; and when liberated, each man is to receive a suit of clothes, $10 in money, with whatever he has earned by overwork.

Lectures on science are given in London on Sunday.

It is stated that France has no male boarding-house keepers.

THE LATE JULES MICHELET.

Jules Michelet, the celebrated French historian, was born at Paris in 1798. He was the son of a printer, who provided zealously for his education. He studied with brilliant success at the College of France, under Villemain and Le Clerc, and was selected at the age of twenty-three from many candidates, to be Professor of History at the College Rollin, where he likewise taught ancient languages and philosophy for five years. In 1826 he published his first work—a chart of events of modern history, arranged synchronically. In 1827 he was appointed Master of Conferences at the Ecole Normale, and after the triumph of the revolutionary party in 1830, with whom he was in sympathy, received the desirable appointment of Chief of the Historical Section of the Archives of France. He was at the same time designated by M. Guizot as his substitute at the Sorbonne, and was appointed tutor to the Princes Clementine, daughter of the French king.

In 1837 Michelet published an abridgment of modern history, and the first volume of his history of France was also issued about this time. The reputation derived from these and other works secured him professorships at the College of France and the Academy of Moral Sciences. In these positions he secured the sympathy of the masses by his vigorous attakes on the Jesuits; but his masterly expose of the secret workings of that order raised him many enemies among the clerical party.

In 1847 appeared the first volume of his History of the French Revolution. In the year following the liberal party requested him to become a candidate for the Assembly; but he declined the honor, preferring to devote himself to the completion of his great historical works.

He still retained his position in the College of France; but in March, 1851, owing to his strong democratic views, the government closed his lectures. After the events of the 2d of December Michelet refused to take the oath to the empire, and in consequence lost his position at the Archives Office.

Michelet was twice married, the second time late in life to a beautiful and accomplished woman much younger than himself. While in retirement he continued his historical pursuits, and also published a series of volumes entitled L'Oiseau (1856), and L'Insecte (1857), L'Amour (1858), La Femme (1859, La Mer (1861), La Sorciere (1862), and La Montagne (1868). Besides his numerous works, he contributed many papers to the public journals and scientific periodicals. Of late years Michelet lived a very retired life, seldom appeared in public, and almost ceased from literary pursuits. He died on the 9th inst.

A danish translation of Walt. Whitman's little prose book, "Democratic Vistas" has just been published a very handsome style at Copenhagen, with the title page "Demokratiske Fremblik—oversat efter den Amerikanske Original." The translation—said to be a fine one—is by Rudolf Schmidt, who accompanies it with a short biography of Whitman and criticism on his writings.

They say that Tupper is poor, notwithstanding his works "have outsold everything of any size except a cookery book or two," and the London Spectator declares this the only possible excuse for his recent penison, since "there is no trace of poetry," in his writings, and he "does not possess the slightest scintilla of genius."

Montana has appropriated $5000 for the Centennial Exposition.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 13 DERBIGNY STREET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper must be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

During the Mardi-Gras festivities (which by the way were the grandest witnessed here within our recollections,) we had among us, with other notables from other States, Secretary of State, J. Hill, Superintendent of Public Education, Cardoza, Lieutenant Governor A. K. Davis, and United States Senator B. K. Bruce, all of Mississippi. We had the pleasure of frequent intercourse with these dignitaries during their brief stay, and a more genial and clever set of gentlemen, it has been seldom our good fortune to meet.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, we have been furnished with a copy of the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education for 1873, which makes a flattering exhibit of the work done during the past year, notwithstanding the many embarrassments arising out of the disordered condition of things, and the general uncertainty as to the disposition of the Louisiana case by Congress.

Although prepared for the revelation by that officer and his coadjutors of partial mis-appropriations of school funds and other irregularities during 1871 and 1872, we by no means anticipated the enormous frauds which are exposed in this document under the head of "Custodians of the School Funds," and we join heartily with the Superintendent in his determination to purge his department of unworthy men who have been diverting the most sacred fund—the fund for the education of the children of the State.

In this issue we can only copy the following significant paragraph which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:

"Up to the present time, every effort to punish offenders has resulted only in designating crimes and criminals, and this will continue to be the case so long as the public fails to denounce all crimes and those who commit them. It will not avail much in suppressing robbery and defalcations to cry, "stop thief," when murders, assassinations, and massacres are applauded. Intelligent and honest administrators and administrations are not secured by shouting, "venal, ignorant black men, and carpet-baggers," when venal, ignorant white men (not carpet-baggers), are as frequently found. No, all venality and crime, in whites as well as blacks, in high as well as low places, must meet with censure and opprobrium at all times and in all places, in order to be made odious, and to enable the authorities to arrest, convict, and punish the guilty."

We shall return to this subject in a future issue.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Since January 5th, 1874, the two Houses of our Legislature have been in session, and if the legislation of this body has not measured up to the standard of the expectation of its friends the result is largely due to the doubtful status attributed to the Louisiana Government by its enemies and the consequent indifference to and abuse of the Legislature by the opposition press. We say this much in extenuation of the lack of that dignity and order which should characterize the deliberations of the Assembly. But even with this allowance, we fail to find any palliation for the extraordinary scenes enacted in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and caution our friends against the repetition of such conduct, assuring them that the eyes of the people of the State and the nation are upon them and they will not continue to tolerate in their representatives, conduct so reprehensible.

GREETING.

The same substantial reasons that made the original issue of our journal a necessity to the colored people of Louisiana exist, to demand the resumption of its publication.

After a few months necessary suspension, we again place ourselves in journalistic communion with our old friends and patrons.

The world has grown and our race progressed since last the LOUISIANAN visited its readers, and we, putting ourselves abreast with the progress of events, while sending greetings to the colored people whose interest we desire especially to subserve by our editorial labors, deem it expedient and proper to speak somewhat of the purposes to be accomplished and the policy to be pursued by our journal.

First, in the future, as in the past, we hold fast our confidence in the broad and generous principles of Republicanism.

But we recognize that party organisms must be held subordinate to party principles and there is no guarantee that party machinery, no matter how honorable and dignified the purposes to which it is ostensibly applied, may not be used by selfish men to the public detriment, unless prevented by the vigilance of the people.

Under this recognition we shall not surrender our individual independence to the demands of partizanship. We shall claim and exercise the right to commend the good and denounce the evil without fear or partiality, whether it involve friend or foe.

We honor the Republican party for the great work it has accomplished in the past, but our fidelity is given to said party, not so much for what it has done, but for what it is doing in the present for the country, and we hold the fact that parties belong to and exist for the uses of the people and not the people for the benefit of parties, and if the great party of progress should, under the management of self-seeking leaders, forget its mission and leave unaccomplished the great work undertaken in the interest of the nation, it would cease to claim either our confidence or support.

We recognise further, that growth is the condition of life, and when a party does not embrace in its programme the living issues of the hour and does not incorporate in its strength the new forces constantly springing up in public affairs the party, so derelect, becomes effete and loses its power to accomplish the beneficent mission for which it was formed.

Under this consideration we shall discuss the great industrial questions involved in the contest between labor and capital, and between the producer and monopolist, as they assume organic form in the Grange and other similar great refrom movements made by the people in the interest of the many against the few.

These movements at present have not assumed a party complexion, embracing, as they do, Republicans and Democrats alike in their organization.

But their numbers—wealth—integrity and influence, for the purposes of securing impartial and equal laws, entitle them to respectful consideration from each of the great parties of the country.

It shall be our purpose, to the extent of our influence, to have the politics of the country feel the healthy influence of its honest yeomanry, whether the same be organized so as to represent the agriculture or the labor of the country.

Second—We shall earnestly advocate retrenchment and reform in State and National affairs.

Taxation *must* be reduced—the governments must be economically and honestly administered, and all measures looking to the accomplishment of these results shall have our earnest support.

Reform may be defeated by ill-advised measures in favor thereof, as surely as by direct opposition thereto, we therefore, before advocating any measure, must be satisfied not only that its object is good but that its provisions are practicable. We shall advocate no eutopian schemes for the relief of the people which will only tend in the end to aggravate the ills they pretend to cure, and we propose to apply the same measures of retrenchment to our friends that we do to our political opponents. Crediting the sincerity of the State Administration in its efforts to relieve the State from present financial distress, we shall give the same our earnest support.

Third—As a special journal for the colored people, and while recognizing the peculiar demands of the race, growing out of its embarrassing surroundings, we shall, in behalf of our people, representing as we know we will, not only the impulses of their hearts, but the mature judgment of their minds—cultivate sedulously, as a prime necessity to both races, feelings of amity between the colored people and our white fellow-citizens. With a common home and interest, with no necessary antagonisms, and we should need no outside intervention to induce us to live together in peace.

Relying upon the good sense of both races, we believe that our efforts, in this direction, will be CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Blanch Kelso Bruce was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 1st, 1841—moved to Marshall county, Mississipp, in 1851, and to Missouri in 1854. He is of mixed blood—his father being white and his mother colored. He was a slave until liberated in 1855. He had the advantages of a common school education, obtained at Oberlin, Ohio. He returned to Mississippi in 1869, and held successively several offices of profit and trust. In this year he was appointed Registrar of voters in Tallahatchie Co., Mississippi, and took an active part in the political canvass. In 1870, he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. In 1871, he was appointed Assessor of Boliver county, and in the latter part of the same year was elected Sheriff and Tax Collector of said county, and also, a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the county. In 1872, he was re-elected to each of these offices, in which he served, until the people, through the General Assembly, as an expression of appreciation of his capacity and fidelity, elected him on the 5th of February, 1874, United States Senator from Mississippi for the term beginning March 4th, 1875.

Senator Bruce is of fine address, easy and graceful in his carriage, thoughtful and matured in his intellect, and a man of sterling and acknowledged integrity.

Mississippi has honored herself in honoring him, and in the good faith manifested by the white Republicans in his election no less than his own worth, there is the best guarantee that the citizens of the State will find in him a competent and faithful public servant.

All honor to Governor Ames and the white Republicans of Mississippi who, by the election of Blanch Kelso Bruce to the United States Senate, have shown not only an appreciation of progress and merit in an honorable colored citizen, but have recognized their obligations to the race that has built up the Republican party in the South.

Republican Sub-Executive Committee—Called Meeting.

Governor Pinchback, chairman, has called a special meeting of the sub-executive committee of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party, to be held at No. 13 Dryades street, to-day, Saturday 28th inst, at 6 o'clock in the evening. We understand that business of importance will be presented for consideration. The following named gentlemen compose the sub-committee:

P. B. S. Pinchback, chairman; J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell, W. B. Barrett, James H. Ingraham, P. Creagh, J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd, William Weeks, S. B. Packard and John Ray.

Monasteries and convents in Rome are being turned to new purposes this season. Some of the kitchens belonging to the monks of the former convents of the Carmina, consisting of fifty large apartments, have been transformed into soup-kitchens for the needy. Victor Emanuel contributes largely to their support.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The presentation in January, 1873, of the credentials of Hon. John Ray, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana for the short term, brought to the consideration of the United States Senate, the question of the legality of the present State Government, and said question was continued before the Senate by the subsequent presentation of the credentials of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator elect for the long term beginning March 4th, 1873, and remains to-day undecided.

The delay, attending the decisions in this matter, has given rise, not only to public anxiety, but to no little misapprehension as to the causes that produced it. The question grew out of a bitter party conflict and has been complicated and embarrassed to a considerable extent, by party aims and animosities.

Another minor cause of delay has been the personal attacks made by envious, but pretended friends, upon the Senator elect.

Not content with the circulation, in the public journals, of anonymous, scurrilous, but oft refuted slanders, they raised the question as to the regularity of his election, and by *ex parte* statements, attempted to cast suspicions upon the question of his qualifications.

Under the influence of these insinuations, while his case was being considered on its *prima facia* character, the Honorable Chairman of the Committee asked the re-committal of the case to the Committee for the purpose of enquiry.

This mode of procedure is in conflict with the precedents of the Senate in similar cases, it being the custom of that Honorable body to act, first, upon the *prima facia* case and subsequently make any enquiries as to the regularity or irregularity of the election.

In the meanwhile the question halts. Pending the discussion of the Louisiana case, in this direction Senator Carpenter introduced an election bill, looking to the solution of the questions involved by submitting the same to a vote of the people of the State, cast under Federal supervision.

Herein and from causes cognate to this has arisen the most serious complication attending the settlement of the case.

Irregularities conceded to attach to the Louisiana case by all parties and from every stand-point, the novelty and delicacy of the question to be solved is felt painfully by each of the great parties of the country, and no matter what solution may be reached, a precedent, in reaching it, must be established new in its character, and grave in its influence upon future Congressional action in all questions involving the integrity and legality of a State Government.

Considerations of the delicacy and gravity of the action to be taken by the Senate have mainly contributed to hold this matter undetermined and unadjusted to the present time, and compared with the effect of these considerations the personal attacks of secret enemies upon Governor Pinchback, have exerted little, and scarcely any appreciable effect upon the question at issue. The difficulties have upon all hands, been felt to lie, not in the personal but the substantial qualities of the matter to be adjusted.

It is proposed to solve the question of the legal status of the State Government by the recognition of the Senator elect by a direct vote of the Senate, this view being entertained and pressed by Senators Morton, West and other leading and influential Republican Senators.

Another mode of settlement has been suggested by Senator Frelinghuysen, which looks to the policy of non-action on the Senatorial question, on the alleged ground of the irregular constitution of the Legislature that elected the Senator, and thus for the time being, holding the Senatorial question in abeyance, and at the same time proposes to rest the question of the legal status of the State Executive upon the Presidential recognition of said Executive as *de facto* Governor, and concluding, by looking to the election under State auspices of a new Legislature in November next, which shall be regular and competent to elect a Senator, who may validly claim a seat, as the representation of a legally constituted General Assembly.

This theory, incongrous and contradictory, is mainly significant, when presented by a grave Senator, as indicating the serious difficulties involved in the solution of this political question. Still another mode of adjustment is offered by Senator Carpenter and sustained by Senators Edmonds, Ferry, Stewart, and other Republicans, in which they propose by a new election, to be held in May or November next, under the authority of the Federal Government, to remit to the people of Louisiana the question, both of the election of State officers and a General Assembly.

It may be added that the President, at one time, favored this as the best solution of the Louisiana Louisiana case, and Governor Pinchback present in Washington, and acquainted with all these facts, expressed a willingness to yield any personal interest that he might have, growing out of his immediate Senatorial recognition if, in the judgment of the President and the great party leaders, a new election should be found expedient.

Subsequently the President and some of the political leaders reviewed and reconsidered their action and Gov. Pinchback, in common with them, and in response to the wishes and judgment of his people, stands firmly for the recognition of the State Government, not only as an accomplished fact, but as substantially and really representing the will of the majority of the voters of the State.

Whether by direct action on the Senatorial question, or by non-action, in our judgment, the present State Government will stand, and the probabilities of a new election, even if an adequate vote could be secured in the two Houses on the abstract question, is small, inasmuch as the diversity of opinions as to the mode in which the proposed election shall be held, is so great, that not more than a fragment of its full strength could be secured for any one measure. Therefore, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to bury their party jealousies and make the present State Administration a success and a blessing to our people.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Gossip concerning social and literary affairs in Rome comes floating across the waters from time to time, which becomes of more general interest when disentangled from the web of political and religious dissensions by which it is surrounded.

Society is not dull in Rome this winter, although the season commenced under unfavorable auspices, resulting from commercial distress and dread of the cholera. There are both public and private entertainments—grand state dinners at the Quirinal, the popular weekly receptions of the Princess Margaret; and Lady Paget, the British minister's wife, gives frequent dinner and evening parties. Yet almost necessarily, from the existing state of affairs, Roman society is divided against itself, and there is little social intercourse between opposing political and religious sects.

Early in January of this year a college for young women was opened in Rome under the direction of Madame Erminia Fau Fusinato. The rooms of the new institution are airy and convenient. At present but few young girls are prepared to commence the advanced studies of the course: but Madame Fusinato has promptly gathered them into preparatory classes.

The funeral of Madame Parepa-Rosa occurred on January 26. The remains were interred in Highgate Cemetery. The heavy oaken coffin—on which the words "Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa; born May 7, 1836; died January 1, 1874" were inscribed—was, on being lowered into the grave, covered with rare and costly flowers, among which was a beautiful wreath of camelias, azaleas, and violets, sent as a special tribute from the opera company with whose provincial career the name of Rosa has been identified.

On the day of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage an act of Parliament passed last August, became a law. This was that an additional allowance if £10,000 should be given him; making with his previous annuity, £25,000 a year, By this act, also, the Grand Duchess will have an annuity of £6000 in the event of surviving her husband,

OUR SENATORS.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns from the Frank Leslies' Illustrated of the 28th., the following just summary of the characteristics and ability of the leading Senators of the United States, agreeing with our contemporary in all that he says, wishing to add thereto that "the nation" is not only in their hands, but perfectly safe therein, for we are sure that under the leadership of the great Indiana Senator, the interests of the poor man as well as the rich man, the black man as well as the white man will be amply protected, and the Republican party at whose "birth" they were, will continue to grow until it reaches its full maturity in the consummation of the great and beneficent purpose for which it was orriginally organized:"

Recent struggles for political rights and political policy reveal to us that the hope of the country, for some time to come, rests with the body of men who are collected in the Senate Chamber at Washington. Many Senators will continue in office for several years, and by reason of their experience and intelligence will have commanding influence in affairs of legislation. At the time of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson the Senate was superior to the clamor of party and the appeals of the sensitive and popular House of Representatives. It has a check upon the executive as well as upon the lower house; and we may take time to estimate what character of men have become the head of the nation.

The honors recently paid to our great Senator Sumner indicates that he may be returned from Massachusetts. That State will not lose the credit of being the constituent of the leading member of the Senate. His recent Bill for the improvement of our financial system shows that he has lost nothing of his original vigor of intellect.

Sevator Bontwell, from the same State, is a pure man, though he may be wrong in declaring that there is no science of finance. In any great emergency he would be found upon the right side.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is a man so wealthy as to be beyond the temptations of money; and, moreover, he is the best financial historian in the body where he has his seat. His face is always turned towards the truth, and in case any great national issue arose he would be found advocating intelligent measures of Government.

Senator Thurman, who is Mr. Sherman's colleague. though a leading Democrat, has not failed during the present session to give his voice and his vote to clearly honest legislation. A pure man does not exist, and he will always be conservative and just.

The term of Senator Morton extends through several years to come. He is one of the three leading debaters of the Senate, and his skill in politics is so great that his ascendency need not fail so long as his health lasts, No charge of corruption can be made against him. He is exceedingly partisan; a Republican above all things, and a man who in a political campaign, when great issues inspire the people, has immense power. He is, by all means, the lineal successor of Seward.

We have already written of his famous rival in the Senate, Matthew Hale Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the character-puzzle of the country. Carpenter is a muscular statesman; a compound of Mark Tapley and Rufus Choate. His inconsiderate jolity may svbject him to criticism, but he owns a sort of stub-and-twist frank honesty, which is all his own. If Wisconsin's hop-picking Legislature does not return him, it may give the country a worse man.

California has given us two men of strong character, against both of whom graye political charges have been made. But Senator Sargent is a scholarly man, a lawyer with the instincts of a journalist, whose only failing, so far as we know, is that, being a Senator and not a weathercock, he was the champion of measures that were popular, and continued faithfully to be their champion, when public opinion changed.

It is likely that the new Senator Booth will be absolved from the charges of bribery that have been made against him at Sacramento; and when he reaches Washington in 1875 he will be the most formidable rival that Senator Carpenter will have. Rumor would have us believe that in Newton Booth, John Quincy Adams has come to life again.

Henry B. Anthony, a pnre, scrupulous Republican; the two upright pillars of honesty, the Morrills; the solid Buckingham; Roscoe Conkling, whose eloquence in former days inspired men with enthusiasm for the right, and made them believe that the principles of Republicanism were little short of being divine; persistent Chandler, and silver-voice Frelinghuysen, whose uncle taught him law in an office bearing the significant inscriptian, "No unjust cases taken;" Sprague, who was never on the wrong side; and conscientious Howe; all these are in the Senate, and not one of them is a small man. We are far from believing that they are blind to the signs of the times. They were at the birth of the Republican Party, and probably the men who were once inspired with faith in the right will not be recreant to themselves now. They are powerful, and the nation is in their hands.

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9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		$2,700
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270 Prizes, amounting to		$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

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The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

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It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

[From the New National Era.]

The journals throughout the country are discussing with much warmth and vigor the pros and cons of the Louisiana case, and among all of them there is a striking unanimity as to the close relations which that question sustains to the Republican party. On the one hand it is said that the Republican party cannot afford to tear down a *de facto* government, and on the other it is asserted that the continued recognition of such a government as now exists in Louisiana will prove too heavy a burden for the party to carry into the next Presidential campaign. We are not at present concerned about the correctness of either of these positions, because we know that parties, like men, must live from day to day; and the main point of anxiety with us is, whether the Republican party is filling the measure of justice which it has adopted in more than one solemn national gathering in opposing all prejudices against the negro race, a heretofore trusted and trustworthy partner in political fortunes of the dominant party of the nation?

Are the Grangers of the West pressing their claims so vigorously as to crowd out the claims of the negroes of the South? Is personal ambition growing so strong as to overlay party fidelity? Have the lines between the party of emancipation drawn under the stringent conditions of a bloody struggle for national life become so dim to the sight of Conservative Republicans and Liberal Democrats that each tents and messes in the other's camp without feeling a change of political atmosphere, and without debating as to the conditions of their copartnership?

If any or all of these queries may be propounded amid uncertainties for an answer, then the first duty of the party is not to "unload," but to load up again.

For ourselves, we may say that we do not believe that, because Mr. Stephens has dined at a State dinner at the White House, that, therefore, he has captured it. We are unwilling to believe that because Messrs. Ferry, Frelinghuysen, and Carpenter have taken positions on the Louisiana matter which bring them for the nonce in accord with Democrats, that they have abandoned the fight against the Democratic party—that ancient and implacable enemy of the negro race. On the contrary, we opine that party lines and party purposes are becoming clearer and stronger as social amenities and parliamentary courtesies grow more frequent and cordial. There is always an element of conversion in power, and a source of sympathetic influence in public patronage. Mr. Stephens, through his experience in the White House and among the Departments is far more likely to learn the ways of righteousness than he is to disseminate the doctrines of prejudice and proscription.

But, should we be mistaken in all this, and find that the expediencies of party success are to take the place of political justice to all—that is, a fair and square recognition of the colored man's share in the honors and emoluments of political success, our people may depend upon us for a loud and constant sounding of the trumpet of danger, and we pledge them it shall give no uncertain sound.

This journal has stood by the Republican party simply because that party stood by the negro. Up to this time we have some, but no vital reasons, of complaint, and we hope never to have any, but it should be understood that fair dealing towards us by our political associates is the indispensable ground of anything worth the name of political copartnership; and should the time ever arise when our people feel that their interests have been sacrificed in the slaughter of any of their representatives, we are but the servant of our race, and must link our fortunes with their demands.

"NEGRO RULE IN THE SOUTH."

Under this title the New York *Times*, a prominent Republican journal considers the colored people as a political element, in connection with the Republican State Governments of the South. Our contemporary animadverting particularly upon the condition of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, says:

"When the sad condition of affairs in Louisiana is attracting the attention of the whole country, and when Mississippi has elected a steamboat porter to the United States Senate only because his skin is black, the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature are more scandalous than at any time since the close of the war. No one can deny that some of the members of the colored race have displayed a rare capacity for public affairs. Yet owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the race has not distinguished itself favorably in the three States we have mentioned."

This, and similar utterances found in other Republican journals of the country, while objectionable in temper, and unjust in their reflections to some extent, are not without foundation in fact, and are worthy the serious consideration of our people, suggesting as they do, a duty of the hour that may not be safely neglected.

The circumstances under which our race entered upon the duties of citizenship were so strange, and embarrassing, as to entitle them to the sympathy and kindly help of fair-minded men of all parties, and especially of the resident white people of the South. Gentle and patient under centuries of wrong; teachable and entertaining a hearty desire to live in harmony with their former owners, there was no reason why the colored man, freed from his bondage, and native white man, freed from his prejudices, should not live in peace, and together build upon a healthier and better basis, the wasted fortunes of the South. This course, so considera'e and expedient, was not pursued, however, by our white citizens; and the colored man suspected, ostracised and sometimes persecuted for claiming his political rights, was thrown upon his own resources or forced to seek intelligent white leadership from other sources. It is not surprising that we should sometimes make mistakes, with such surroundings, not only in the leaders selected, but also in the measures adopted for the general good and for self-protection. The boasted Anglo-Saxon, under similar embarrassments, and with the great political problems before him, novel, and hitherto untried would have made the same blunders, and performed the same inconsiderate acts, that are so constantly charged upon us as a race. The acknowledged evils that attach to the Republican State Governments in the South, are not wholly nor mainly referable to either the ignorance or wickedness of our people.

The same spirit that prompts the Editor of the N. Y. *Times*, so flippantly to say of Senator Bruce, that "Mississippi has elected a steamboat porter to the U. S. Senate only because his skin is black," expressing itself in an hundred suspicious and proscriptive forms, through our resident white men, together with the evil counsel, and influence of some of the white adventurers who have forced their leadership upon us, have contributed largely to add to the ills of which the whole people so bitterly complained.

The North has contributed its quota of demoralizing agencies—and the South has not withheld her hand—and as the history of legislation in Louisiana will show "the oldest and best" have been more or less fully in all the corrupt jobs, ordinarily exclusively charged upon "negro rule in the South," and "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," these same traducers of our race "are peculiar."

So much, justice to a much abused people required; but the colored citizens are not altogether blameless in the matters charged. We have sometimes erred in our political action and incensiderate legislation and unwise laws have been the result. We are making hopeful progress in political knowledge and the acts that heretofore might have been excusable on the score that they had been unwittingly done, can no longer pass unconsured. We owe it, not only to the Republican party, and to the great mass of citizens affected thereby, but to ourselves and to our children, that all our political influence shall be utilized, so as to secure better government, and a better condition of things in the South. While claiming the honesty of purpose, that we concede to our political opponents, let us not only be frank enough to admit our own mistakes, wherein made, but brave enough to correct and cure them.

The winter exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water-Colors has attracted much attention, and the collection is regarded as unusually excellent. There is evidently a growing interest in this department of art, as the extent of the exhibition, the gratification of visitors, and the sale of pictures indicate. While foreigh artists are represented, the tone of the whole collection is characteristically American. In connection with the increased favor with which water-colors are regarded in this country, it may be mentioned that the Artists' Club, in the Place Vendome, Paris, has made an important innovation in its annual winter show of pictures. Its collection, now open, consists of water-colors only, It is small, numerically, but contains many specimens admirably executed, and worthy of close study.

Additions are frequently made to the re-celebrations of wedding occasions. The following, so far as we know, is the latest revised and improved list: Three days, sugar; sixty days, vinegar; first anniversary, iron; fifth anniversary, wooden; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, crystal; twentieth anniversary, china, twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotton; thirty-fifth anniversary linen; fortieth anniversity, woolen, forty-fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary, golden; seventy-fifth anniversary diamond.

The residents of that portion of our great metropolis formerly known as West Farms earnestly desire to have a public park in their vicinity. It is suggested that a piece of land, comprising about thirty acres, lying north of the village of West Farms, and which, through the courtesy of its owner, has been used much as a pleasure-ground, might be reasonably procured, and would make a picturesque park.

The Siamese Twins seem to have no rest even in death. The discussions concerning the disposition of their bodies, and the manner in which all details concerning the autopsy were to be conducted, have become almost painful to the common public, however important and interesting to scientific persons.

The farther of Florence Nightingale recently died at his residence in Hampshire, England, aged eighiy. His paternal name was Shore, but he assumed the name of Nightingale after his maternal grand uncle, whose estates he inherited. He had two daughters—Parthenope, the wife of Sir Harry Verney, M. P., and Florence, so called from the place of her birth, in Italy.

Married men will read this clipping with interest: First gentleman: "Why don't you kill her with kindness?" Second gentleman: "You might as well try to kill an elephant with codfish balls, or blister a rhinoceros with a mustard plaster." He was referring to his wife's mother.

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"Have you Blasted Hopes?" asked a young lady of a librarian with his handkerchief tied over his jaw. "No, ma'am," said he, "it's only a blasted toothache."

Honduras and San Salvador, the two baby republics of Central America, are at war with each other. A force of San Salvador troops captured the port of Amapala, lately, losing forty men in the struggle. The war seems to be an unprovoked aggression on the part of San Salvador.

The Church Union styels "hot and hotter" the fact that the First Presbyterian chuch, of Baltimore, has had for its pastor, in the order named, the Rev. Messrs, Furniss, Bellows, Sparks, and Blazup.

There are minds so impatient of inferiority that their gratitude is a species of revenge; and they return benefits, not because recompense is a pleasure, but because obligation is a pain.—*Johnson.*

The Pall Mall Gazette has invented a patent baby-washer, where you slide the begrimed and molasses-coated infant in at one orifice and take it out cleaned, fed and spanked at the other.

It it stated that the Mormons are about to re-establish themselves at Nauvoo, the place from which they were forcibly ejected by the citizens of Illinois, about twenty years ago.

A Kansas clergyman travels through that State with a portable tent, capable of holding 7,000 persons, to accommodate those to whom he may preach.

The legislature of Western Virginia is said to have passed a law at its last session "to prevent the owners of hogs from running at large."

The skunk is no respector of persons. He is just as friendly to the owner of a one suit of cloths as to the owner of a dozen, and, if anything, a little more.

A worthy Kentucky farmer, being asked if a daughter recently married was still living with him, replied: "No, sir; when one of my girls swarms she must hunt her own hive."

If all men were to bring their misfortunes together in one place, most would be glad to take his own home again, rather than take a portion out of the common stock.—*Solon.*

"Myr.beer, do you know for what we call our boy Hans?" 'Do not, really." Well, I tell you. Der reason dat we call our boy Hans, dat ish his name."

THE MUTE WITNESS.

BY CARLO MARINO.

Many years ago there lived a most worthy family consisting of Mr. Adams, wife and several children, some of whom were nearly grown to manhood at the time of the occurrence which is the subject of this skeich. The family resided on a fine large estate which had been in the family for generations. The former owner of the place had lived and died an old bachelor, and upon his death had, by his last will and testament dated some eight months previous to his death, left the estate to his nephew, the present owner, James Adams. About a year and a half after the old gentleman's death, a young man by the name of Elliot appeared on the scene and contested the will, stating that he was the heir under a will dated but two days before the death of old Mr. Adams. Elliot was the son of a half sister of his and consequently a relative of James Adams; he was about the age of Mr. Adam's oldest son, but was wild and dissipated, and had never been on the best of terms with his family. Now for a few items in the way of dates to make our story more easily understood. Old man Adams died on the 10th of January, 1798; the will by which James Adams held the estate was dated May 10th, 1797, just eight months previous to a day; the will by which Elliot claimed the property was dated January 8th, 1798, and the law suit which he brought forward was commenced about a year and a half after the old gentleman's death, that is, about the middle of the year 1800.

The lawyers on both sides of this suit had advised their clients to try and compromise the matter, and after much debate it was agreed that James Adams, and Brown, his lawyer, should meet Elliot and his lawyer, Smith, at the latter's office and talk over matters, and Elliot promised to show Adams and Brown the will by which he claimed to be heir.

The appointed day came. Adams had brought with him his little son, some ten years old, his youngest child and pet. All the parties were prompt and were soon seated around the table in Smith's office, and after a little conversation he produced the will, which Adams and Brown closely examined, and they were obliged to admit that the whole instrument was, if not the handwriting of the elder Adams, so clever a forgery that it was difficult to prove it false. The little boy, like all spoiled pets, climed on his father's knee and now cried, "Pa, let me see too," and while the men were getting deep in the details and arguments of the suit, the child was looking at the will, turning it over and measuring it with other papers, and blank sheets of paper, holding it up to the light, and trying to ape the manners of those around him; Elliot, anxious for the safety of his precious will, finally folded a sheet of blank foolscap of the size of the will and said, "Here, my boy, take this piece of paper and play that it is the will; I am afraid you will soil that." The child did so and was soon employed in going through the motions of reading, examining, turning and twisting the blank paper as his elders did the will. After a long consultation the parties separated, and so far from effecting a compromise they were more bitter than ever, and fully determined to let the case proceed the following day.

As soon as court was opened, Adams, with his lawyer and little boy, were there; directly afterwards Elliot and his lawyer made their appearance. After the usual formalities the case was opened, witnesses were called who attested that they were familiar with the handwriting of the elder Adams, and that the will in favor of Elliot was to the best of their knowledge in his handwriting. The two witnesses whose names were appended to the will swore it was signed in their presence, others swore they had heard the old gentleman express his determination of revoking all former wills and recognizing his half sister's son as his heir. The last witness swore that the signature was that of old Mr. Adams, that he had been in correspondence with him for many years, having been a schoolmate and friend of many years standing, and that the paper even was of the same appearance and texture of that his friend usually liked.

"Yes, pa," here exclaimed the little boy who had hitherto been a silent but excited witness of the proceedings; "Yes, pa, I know that's so, and Mr. Smith has a lot more of old Uncle Adams' writing paper like that for he gave me a sheet last night, with the mark and name in the middle of it," and the child pulled the sheet of foolscap paper out of his pocket and gave it to his father, showing him the water mark (then just beginning to be used) which was a circle, with the name of the mills—Waterford—and in the center the date, Jan. 1800.

Mr. Adams no sooner saw this than he handed it to the judge who gravely examined the will, which had been handed to him, and holding it up to the light discovered the water mark of exactly the same date and pattern.

Elliot and his lawyer turned pale at the first mention of this, and now Elliot sank on a seat powerless to move or speak, while the judge remarked, "that paper manufactured in 1800 could not possibly be used for a will dated 1798."

Officers were sent to search Smith's office and found more paper of the same stamp. Elliot and his accomplice seeing that all was up with them confessed their guilt and were convicted on the testimony of

THE MUTE WITNESS.

A new weekly paper, called the Jim and Eliza Journal, has been started in Mississippi. Jim and Eliza are the editor and wife.

The Dubuque people, after a good deal of wrangling, have decided that society has no reason to look down upon a woman because she wears muskrat furs.

THE COMPACT.

Speak, I truly give you heed,
So we serve each other's need,
I who write, and you who read.

Was it Love, the name we named!
Can we speak it unashamed!
Touch the sacred ark unblamed!

Wear we purple robe and vesture.
And with princely gait and gesture
Do we claim the proud investure!

Can I nobly give and take!
Are you true enough, to break
Not one compact, for my sake!

With your soul's integrity,
But serene, erect and free,
Can we love right tenderly!

Every love's a trinity,
And the mystic one in three,
It is God, and you, and me.

We may name the holy name,
Claim the good with urgent claim,
Yet ever at His touch of flame,

All that is not brave and just,
Simple faith and noble trust
Crumbles back to foolish dust.

Dare we desecrate the shrine
With our paltry mine and thine
While He pours the sacred wine?—

Toil and travail in the heat
To garner store corn and wheat
With His manna at our feet!

Rather meet in worthy giving,
And in generous receiving,
For the heights of noble living,—

Waiting fearlessly, His ends;—
By the manna that He sends
Shall we know if we be friends.

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